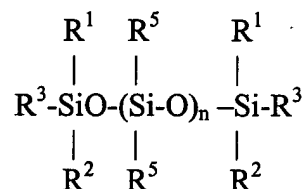


WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

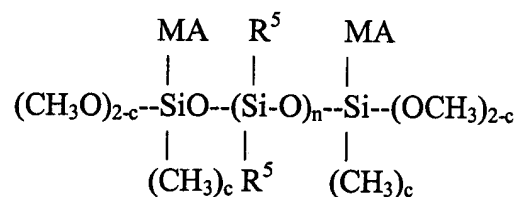
1. A dual curing silicone composition comprising:
 - a) a reactive polyorganosiloxane having the formula:



wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^5 can be the same or different and are substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon or hydrocarbonoxy radicals from C_{1-20} , provided that at least one of these R groups is an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylate, and provided that the reactive functional group is not directly bonded to a silicon atom, wherein n is from 1 to 1,200;

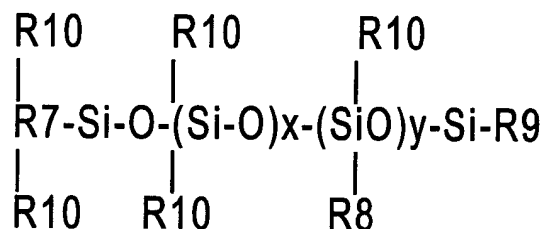
- b) a silicon hydride crosslinker;
 - c) an organo-metallic hydrosilation catalyst; and
 - d) a photoinitiator; and
2. The composition of claim 1, wherein said reactive polyorganosiloxane has the formula:
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^5 can be the same or different and are substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon or hydrocarbonoxy radicals from C_{1-20} , provided that at least one of these R groups are selected from the reactive functional groups consisting of (meth)acrylate, carboxylate, maleate, cinnamate and combinations thereof, and provided that the reactive functional group is not directly bonded to a silicon atom.

3. The composition of claim 1 wherein said polyorganosiloxane has the formula:



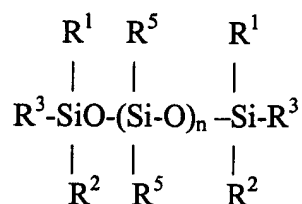
wherein MA is a methacryloxypropyl group, R⁵ is a substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon or hydrocarbonoxy radical from C₁₋₂₀, n is from 1 to 1,200 and c is 0 or 1.

4. The composition of claim 3, wherein the composition further includes a moisture curing catalyst.
5. The composition of claim 1, wherein the reactive polyorganosiloxane is present in the range of about 50% to about 95% by weight of said composition.
6. The composition of claim 1, wherein the silicon hydride crosslinker has the formula:



wherein at least two of R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹ are H; otherwise R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹ can be the same or different and can be a substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon radical from C₁₋₂₀; R¹⁰ can also be a substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon radical from C₁₋₂₀; x is an integer from 10 to 1,000; and y is an integer from 1 to 20.

7. The composition of claim 1, wherein the silicon hydride crosslinker is present in amounts of about 1% to about 10% by weight of said composition.
8. The composition of claim 1, wherein the organo-metallic hydrosilation catalyst is selected from the group consisting of organoplatinum, organorhodium, organoplatinum complexes, organorhodium complexes, platinum alcoholates and combinations thereof.
9. The composition of claim 1, wherein the organo-metallic hydrosilation catalyst is present in amounts of about 0.025% to about 1.0% by weight of said composition.
10. The composition of claim 1, wherein the photoinitiator is selected from a group consisting of benzophenones, acetophenones, xanthenes, benoin, alkylesters of benzoin and mixtures thereof.
11. The composition of claim 1, wherein the photoinitiator is present in amounts of about 1% to about 10% by weight of said composition.
12. The composition of claim 1, further including at least one hydrolyzable group.
13. The composition of claim 12, wherein the hydrolyzable group is selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, aryloxy alkaryloxy, aryalkoxy, amino, hydroxyl and combinations thereof.
14. The composition of claim 12, which further includes a moisture curing catalyst.
15. A conformal coating composition formed by the reaction product of:
 - a) a reactive polyorganosiloxane having the formula:

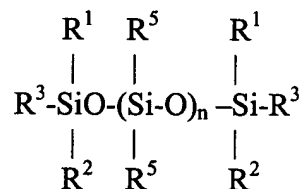


wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^5 can be the same or different and are substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon or hydrocarboxy radicals from C_{1-20} , provided that at least one of these R groups is a carboxylate, and provided that the reactive functional group is not directly bonded to a silicon atom;

- b) a silicon hydride crosslinker;
- c) an organo-metallic hydrosilation catalyst; and
- d) a photoinitiator.

16. A method of forming a conformal coating comprising the steps of:

- 1) applying a dual curing silicone composition to a substrate comprising:
 - a) a reactive polyorganosiloxane having the formula:

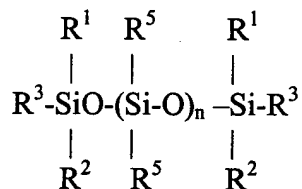


wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^5 can be the same or different and are substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon or hydrocarbonoxy radicals from C_{1-20} , provided that at least one of these R groups is an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylate, and provided that the reactive functional group is not directly bonded to a silicon atom;

- b) a silicon hydride crosslinker;
- c) an organo-metallic hydrosilation catalyst; and
- d) a photoinitiator; and

2) exposing said composition to a curingly effective amount of actinic radiation and/or heat to effectuate a cured conformal coating.

17. A method of making a dual curing silicone composition comprising the steps of:
combining in admixture;



- a) a reactive polyorganosiloxane having the formula:
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^5 can be the same or different and are substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon or hydrocarbonoxy radicals from C_{1-20} , provided that at least one of these R groups is an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylate, and provided that the reactive functional group is not directly bonded to a silicon atom;
- b) a silicon hydride crosslinker;
- c) an organo-metallic hydrosilation catalyst; and

d) a photoinitiator.

18. The composition of claim 1 wherein said carboxylate is selected from the group consisting of (meth)acrylate, maleate, cinnamate and combinations thereof.

19. The conformal coating composition of claim 15 wherein said carboxylate is selected from the group consisting of (meth)acrylate, maleate, cinnamate and combinations thereof.

20. The method of claim 16 wherein said carboxylate is selected from the group consisting of (meth)acrylate, maleate, cinnamate and combinations thereof.

21. The method according to claim 17 wherein said carboxylate is selected from the group consisting of (meth)acrylate, maleate, cinnamate and combinations thereof.